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# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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## DO YOU LOVE FLOWERS?

**P**ARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is the oldest floral journal in this country. It was begun in a modest way by the present Editor and Publisher while in his boyhood, in the year 1871, thirty years ago. Since that time it has been continuously published. It is the most direct, concise and popular medium of floral information published in the world. Its circulation for several years past has exceeded 354,000 copies each and every month, and it is read and re-read by its hosts of subscribers regularly, then filed away or bound for future reference. It is truly an Encyclopedia of Floriculture, and the annual index published at the close of each volume brings its information at once within easy reach of the seeker. It treats upon common flowers, rare flowers and novelties, gives directions for culture in the garden, window and greenhouse, tells how to care for bulbs whether in the growing or resting state, describes and illustrates the wild flowers of our own and other countries, elucidates many botanical questions, and treats upon friends and enemies of plant life, as well as classification and arrangement of decorative plants indoors and out. \* That PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is prized by its readers the following brief extracts from recent letters of subscribers will attest, and they are given here merely as samples of tens of thousands of such expressions which have come in the publisher's mail:

Mr. Park:—I have read your Floral Magazine for ten years, and can truthfully say it contains more practical information about flowers than any other Magazine of its kind I have ever seen.

Mrs. Julian Matherson.

Marlboro Co., S. C., Jan. 24, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I have been a reader of your Magazine for ten years. I could not cultivate flowers without it. When in doubt about the treatment of a plant I always go to Park's.

Pike Co., Mo.

Mrs. D. H. Keltly.

Mr. Park:—I have read your Magazine for twelve years, and cannot get along without it.

Mary L. Larson.

Mr. Park:—I appreciate the Magazine more and more as the years go by.

Montgomery Co., Kas. Martha Walker.

Mr. Park:—I have been taking your Magazine for about 10 years, and it is a great help to me in caring for my flowers. I think I could not get along without it.

Mrs. Albert R. Craig.

Ham. Co., Ohio, April 20, 1901.

The regular subscription price of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE is 25 cents, but as annual subscriptions cost the publisher more than half of this sum in keeping records, he has decided to accept subscriptions for a term of five years for the moderate sum of 50 cents. This seems a low price for such a valuable journal as PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE, but the publisher would rather have such subscriptions than the short-term ones, as many errors are thus avoided as well as much clerical labor, and subscribers are released from the trouble of renewing every year. It is hoped that many subscribers will renew their subscriptions this month upon this long term offer. Where five persons for one post office club together, each subscribing for the FLORAL MAGAZINE for a year, the club will be accepted for 50 cents, and each additional name to such club will get the MAGAZINE a year for 10 cents. But please note that single subscribers must pay the full price, 25 cents a year. All subscriptions are paid in advance, and subscribers need feel no anxiety about bills or running accounts. We never trouble our friends with these. The copies of the MAGAZINE they receive are always paid for before they are mailed. Agents are wanted in every community, to whom liberal cash inducements are offered. Send for them. Address

**GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor & Publisher, Libonia, Pa.**



# HYACINTHS AND TULIPS.

**EVERYONE** who cultivates flowers either in window or garden should get and plant some bulbs of Hyacinths and Tulips in the Autumn. The bulbs are perfectly hardy, and if bedded out in October or November will make a grand display of bloom in early spring, delighting all who see them with their beauty and perfume. If potted and placed in a dark, rather warm closet for two or three weeks, then brought gradually to the light, they will bloom without fail in the window during the cold, dreary days of winter, and remind us pleasantly of the return of spring time, with its flowers and fragrance, and resurrected beauty,

**About Hyacinths.**—With few exceptions these are the earliest and sweetest of Spring flowers, while they are by far the most desirable for window culture. When bedded out set six inches apart, and about four inches deep, treading the soil after planting to make it firm. The Roman Hyacinths are the earliest, but the Dutch sorts have larger bells and trusses, and are to be preferred for the garden. The Dutch florists, from whom the bulbs are imported, offer a multitude of varieties, many of which are delicate and subject to disease, while they are no better than others of hardier constitution either in beauty or fragrance. As a collection of ten varieties the following can be heartily recommended, being hardy, early, and alike suitable for either window or garden:

**Gertrude**, lovely rich pink bells in erect, massive trusses; excellent either in pots or beds.

**Gigantea**, exquisite waxy rose, large bells in giant trusses; a grand window or garden sort.

**General Pelissier**, superb large spikes of graceful bells; fine rich crimson scarlet color; an extra fine Hyacinth of easy culture.

**Baroness Van Thuyll**, lovely snow-white bells in large, compact trusses; one of the best sorts for either pots or beds.

**Voltaire**, waxy white with blush tint; handsome bells and large showy spikes; very fine.

**Madam Vanderhoop**, pure white, elegant, graceful bells in close, heavy trusses; splendid.

**La Peyrouse**, porcelain blue, fine large bells, immense spikes; unexcelled either for house or garden.

**Charles Dickens**, bright blue, large bells, large, compact truss; very fine.

**King of the Blues**, rich dark blue, very large, graceful bells in broad, heavy trusses; erect and handsome.

**Ida**, pure yellow, exquisitely formed bells, on close, showy spike; the best yellow.

The above are certainly the finest single-flowered Dutch Hyacinths in cultivation, and are usually sold by florists and seedsmen at moderate prices. Good blooming-sized bulbs may be obtained by mail at 4 cents each, or the collection of 10 sorts for 25 cents, while bulbs of larger size will cost about double that amount, or 50 cents for the lot of 10 bulbs. The smaller size are preferable for bedding out, as they will improve in size and blooming quality each year for several seasons. The larger bulbs are better for pots and glasses for winter-blooming, though many persons find the cheaper size entirely satisfactory for the window.

**Double Hyacinths.**—These are handsome, but lack the graceful form, and often the erect, vigorous habit of the single sorts. They are not generally admired. The three best varieties for all purposes in three distinct colors are:

**Noble par Merite**, superb deep rose, five bells, on very large, erect spike; splendid.

**La Tour d'Auvergne**, pure white magnificent bells, well set, forming a large, showy spike; a

grand variety.

**Double Charles Dickens**, rich violet-blue bells, extra large truss, elegant; the finest of its color.

These three sorts are not subject to disease, as are many of the others, and are the most beautiful and reliable of Double Hyacinths. They are also the best for house culture, though the double varieties are not generally as satisfactory in the window as in the garden. The price for five blooming-sized bulbs of these kinds is mostly 5 cents each, or the three together for 10 cents. The larger size cost 10 cents each.

**TULIPS.**—Tulips of the Single Early class are the most popular. Bedded out they begin to bloom just as the Hyacinths are going out of flower. At the first the stems are short, and the flowers small, but each day the stems lengthen and the flowers develop, until the stems bear aloft great showy, brilliant flowers that in a group or mass are glorious. They should be set five inches apart and four inches deep, in a rich sunny bed. The leaves of many sorts have a beautiful waxy margin. The bulbs are not so desirable for the window as Hyacinths, as they are subjected to green fly, and often of stunted growth.

Following is a list of the ten finest varieties:

**L'Immaculee**, pure white shading to yellow at base; petals broad and showy, early, very fine.

**Rose Tendre**, splendid pink, handsome large flowers, one of the finest; very early.

**Lac Van Rhijn**, superb violet with white border; one of the best of its color; hardy and fine.

**Crimson King**, brilliant crimson, large and showy; an exceedingly attractive sort.

**Duchess de Parma**, orange red with yellow band; large and handsome flowers; very desirable.

**Brutus**, brilliant orange-crimson with gilt edge; showy and beautiful.

**Bizar Verdlet**, orange and red, handsomely variegated; very attractive.

**Couleur Ponceau**, rich cherry red with white, large gaudy flower, splendid.

**Chrysolara**, pure yellow, immense flower; the finest of its color.

**Due de Orange**, red and gold in beautiful contrast; a splendid Tulip.

The above list embraces the best and most distinct colors, and the varieties and are all hardy, not liable to disease. Once planted they will make a fine display annually for years. They are also of the best for forcing. They may be obtained of many dealers at three cents per bulb, and where the lot is taken, the ten bulbs may be obtained by mail for 15 cents, or about half price.

**Double and Parrot Tulips.**—These bloom later than the Single early Tulips, and are not so stately or showy, as the flowers sometimes droop. They are very showy, however, and if mixed in a bed with the single, will prolong the display. Of double Tulips the finest are

**La Candeur**, pure white, large and very double; the best double white Tulip.

**Rex Rubrorum**, rich crimson, scarlet, large, full and exceedingly showy.

**Duke of York**, elegant rosy purple, edged with white; large, fine flowers.

**Yellow Rose**, rich golden yellow, large double

flowers with rose-like fragrance.

**Lutea Major**, Parrot, gorgeous yellow flowers, superbly fringed.

**Admiral de Constantinople**, Parrot, immense red flowers, sometimes showing yellow, fine.

**Perfection**, Parrot, yellow with red in splendid contrast; very large and showy.

These Double and Parrot Tulips mostly sell at 3 cents each, but when such a collection is ordered it may be obtained for 15 cents prepaid by mail.

Now is the time to buy and plant Hyacinth and Tulip bulbs, and the above information will be timely to those interested. There is more in selection than many persons suppose. The bulbs subject to disease sometimes fall before a flower has been produced, and to say the best are satisfied for but a year, while these above recommended will generally grow and bloom for many years. Secure and plant them before December, after that they are not reliable.

# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXVII.

Libonia, Pa., September, 1901.

No. 9.

## FLOWERS.

Beautiful flowers for all do bloom,  
Whether in sunlight, or darkest gloom,  
They are content where'er they grow,  
To give of their beauty to high or low.

Miss Aleath Carson.

Sullivan Co., Ind., Feb. 1900.

## THE AUTUMN CROCUS.

**C**OLCHICUM AUTUMNALE is a beautiful bulbous flower known as the Autumn Crocus, because the Crocus-like flowers appear late in autumn, after most of the summer flowers are gone.

The bulbs are hardy, and their foliage with the seed-pods may be seen very early in the spring. As summer approaches the seeds ripen, the foliage fades, and while other plants are growing and blooming the bulbs of this flower are resting in the dry soil. But the cold autumn rains awaken them from their summer's sleep, and the bright little flowers in rose, white and purple, some variegated and some double, appear in clumps, and are all the more welcome, coming in their freshness while the garden is assuming a black and brown appearance.

Colchicum Autumnale has been found in Great Britain for centuries, but it's native country is supposed to be Colchis, in Asia Minor, and from this it received its generic name. The bulb is poisonous when eaten, and is said to be valuable as a gout medicine. The plant is not a near relative of the Crocus, though its flowers are somewhat similar, as will be noticed in the engraving. It is classed in the order Melanthaceæ, while the Crocus is a member of the Iris family.

The bulbs thrive in rich, sandy, well-drained soil in a sunny situation, and are well adapted for the rockery, or for growing with clumps of dwarf Sedum or Kenil-

worth Ivy. They would do well in sections where the summers are dry, as their active season is during spring and fall. Bulbs obtained and planted in September or October will soon throw up flowers, and the foliage will follow in early spring. The loveliness of its flower, and the ease with which it may be grown recommend it to all, and it is deserving of general cultivation.

**In Favor of Shrubs.**—Few plants give as much satisfaction for the time expended in their cultivation as the various kinds of hardy shrubs. They require so little care after planting that any one can succeed with them, and yet we rarely see a good collection of them. Most varieties of shrubs do not bloom the first season, as they must have time to become

established before they can be expected to flower. This is probably the reason that a great many persons do not grow them, as they are as easily cared for as any one could wish. They are among the first flowers to bloom in the spring, most of them being early bloomers. Some varieties bloom during the early summer, and a few bloom late in the summer and early autumn. The different species keep up a succession of bloom most of the season. The following are a few good varieties: Hydrangea

Paniculata, Spirea, Lilac, Deutzia, Weigela, Forsythia, Cydonia and Althea.

Wm. C. Mollett.

Martin Co., Ky., June 10, 1901.

**Palms from Seed.**—Out of a packet of Filifera Palm seed, bought last year, I had a few seeds left and planted them in a can of good soil and sand, watered with hot water and set on a shelf near the stove pipe. In a few weeks a green plant appeared; now there are four. I. Kellogg.

Clackamas Co., Oreg., Mar. 30, 1901.



AUTUMN CROCUS.



# Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,  
LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

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**THE EDITOR** invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

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SEPTEMBER, 1901.

**Auratum Lilies.**—These nearly always deteriorate if planted only a few inches deep. Set them at least six inches beneath the surface, or, better, eight inches. All Lilies suffer more or less from heated soil during the warm months, and this is partially avoided by deep planting. It is on this account, also, that mulching the Lily bed in summer proves of benefit. When planted shallow in a sunny place the buds are liable to blast, and the bulbs soon split up into smaller ones, and eventually disappear.

**Tulips from Seeds.**—The single early Tulips always seed freely, and if the seeds are sown when matured they will soon germinate. Some protection may be necessary the first winter where the climate is severe, and this can be given by placing a board frame around the bed and covering with lath a half-inch apart. If preferred the seeds can be gathered and stored till the next spring, then sown. The young plants well started will not need protection during winter, as they are quite hardy.

**Sansevieria and Strobilanthes.**—*Sansevieria Zeylanica* is a member of the order *Hæmodoraceæ* from the East Indies, and was introduced in 1731. *Strobilanthes anisophyllus*, a member of the order *Acanthaceæ*, is also from the East Indies, and introduced in 1823. The former is valuable as a succulent decorative plant, likes a sandy soil, and should be sparingly watered while resting. The latter thrives in a light soil, well watered, being a free and graceful winter-bloomer.

**Starting Boston Fern.**—Boston Ferns are easily started either from spores or from runners which issue from the plants. The latter method of increasing the stock is the more common one, and florists usually bed the plants in soil upon the bench to encourage a free growth and an abundance of runners.

## BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA.

**B**OUGAINVILLEA belongs to the order *Nyctagynaceæ*, and was named after De Bougainville, a French Navigator. There are several species, all natives of South America, but by far the most desirable for pot culture is *B. glabra*, which was introduced from Brazil in 1861.

*Bougainvillea glabra*, being a tropical plant, requires a warm temperature to thrive and bloom well, say 55° to 65° in winter, and 70° to 80° in summer. It is a shrubby vine with dense, bright green foliage, and small, Lantana-like flowers surrounded by triplets of large, mauve bracts, the flowers with their accompanying bracts appearing in huge panicles, and making a gorgeous display. When these panicles are cut they are unequalled for filling large vases, and for large bouquets, as they last well even under unfavorable conditions.

Propagation is readily effected by inserting cuttings of the half-ripened wood in moist sand, with bottom heat. When rooted pot in a compost of three parts fibrous loam to one of sand. Shade at first, but gradually admit the full sun, keeping always well watered. Shift as the pots fill with roots, providing good drainage. Pinch back the branches at first to encourage a bushy growth, unless wanted for a trellis. As winter approaches gradually withhold water until the leaves begin to flag, and after this for eight or ten weeks apply only water enough to keep the plant from drying. This dry treatment while resting is very important, as it promotes the ripening of the branches, and the free blooming of the plant. The next spring shift into a pot two or three inches larger, replacing the top soil with fresh compost, as the plant, in its freedom of growth, soon impoverishes the earth. Avoid manure, but use occasional applications of liquid fertilizer. Some flower panicles may be produced this season, but it is better to encourage growth by shifting, syringing and fertilizing, treating as in the previous season. If blooming is desired do not cut the branches back in the spring. The temperature must be warm and even to develop the panicles upon the pot plants freely, and the wintering must be dry, as suggested. If the plants are bedded out in a conservatory or greenhouse they will grow freely and may be trained to the roof. In this condition keep dry also during winter, but the plants will bloom freely at a lower temperature than when grown in pots. Pruning should be done at the close of the blooming period. Cut back the long branches, and remove the sickly or weak ones. Keep down insects by spraying frequently. Thus treated *Bougainvillea* should bloom freely the third season, and after.

## BUDDING ROSES. X

ROSES are budded mostly in August, while grafting is done in early spring. In budding select a healthy stock, make a cross-slit with a sharp knife, then a longitudinal one, forming a cross, and turn up the corners of the bark. Then slice off the bud to be inserted, which is an axillary bud formed for next season's development. In doing this begin an eighth of an inch above the bud, and let



the blade come out a half inch below, taking only the bark, or with a very little wood attached just back of the bud. Cut off the leaf which accompanies the bud, and using the stem to hold the bud insert it carefully against the wood of the slitted stock, beneath the bark, and turning the bark up over it wrap it firmly with bass-bark, strips of cloth or string in such a way as to keep out air and water. Loosen in periods of a few days, as growth begins to bind the stock. Always place the bud on the north side of the stock, and near the ground, if possible. See engravings.

**Climbing Roses.**—These are simply Roses of vigorous growth, whether of Rex, Hybrid, or other classes. They require a rich, tenacious soil and should have good culture to secure the best results. Syringe them during spring and early summer to keep down insects, stir and enrich the soil, water occasionally with some liquid fertilizer, and never let drouth affect them during the early part of the season, while growing. Prune them as soon as the flowers fade, cutting away the older or weaker branches. Mulch during hot weather. Never let them want for support.

**About Dianthus.**—*Dianthus deltoides* is a native of Great Britain, and *D. cruentus*, often known as *D. atrocoeruleus*, is found in Eastern Europe. The seeds germinate in the same time as other Pinks, but as they are smaller more care is required in sowing them. Both species do well in a well-drained, sandy soil, and in a sunny exposure. They are hardy perennials, but the young plants are more hardy and enduring than older ones.

## A FLOWER PIT.

A FLOWER PIT is easily made by excavating to the depth of six feet, boarding up the clay wall to prevent sliding, placing a board frame two feet higher on the north side, over which place hot-bed sash. The sash are about three by six feet, without cross bars, and the panes of glass are lapped about an eighth-inch. The temperature should not get much above 60°, nor below 34°. When too warm ventilate by lifting the sash a trifle, and when in danger of severe cold cover the glass with straw, fodder, or old haps, carpet or blankets. If extreme cold is feared a small oil stove, or even a lamp may be placed at the bottom, which will keep the temperature above the freezing point. Bank clay against the sides above the ground. If desired an entrance can be arranged at the end. The pit may be six feet wide, with shelves, so the plants can be placed near the glass, where they will get the most sun and light. Beneath the benches, but upon racks above the ground such plants as Dahlias, Cannas, Gladiolus, Madeira Vines, edible Caladiums, etc., may be kept, if the right condition for the health of the plants is maintained.

In the South pits are popular, and many of the more hardy of greenhouse plants are successfully cared for, as Callas, Geraniums, Browallias, Crassulas, Verbenas, etc. Mignonette, Calendula, Gilia, Schizanthus, Pansies, Double Daisies and other plants raised from seeds are sometimes successfully housed in this way.

In treatment water only when the soil appears dry, and avoid sprinkling the leaves or flowers, unless the atmosphere becomes dry. Keep an even temperature by ventilation in bright weather, and by precautions, or admitting artificial heat when cold. In damp, warm weather some artificial heat with ventilation may be needed to keep out mould. A careful watch must be kept upon the plants, so that proper care can be given them at the right time. The pit should be in a warm, sunny place, and where it will be protected from the cold winter winds if possible. These hints will be helpful, but success will come only by experience, and knowledge which comes from observation.

**About Pæonies.**—Pæonies like partial shade during mid-day, and will thrive and bloom in a place where the shade is so dense as to injure or destroy many of our garden plants. In sandy, porous soil well exposed to the sun the plants sometimes fail to develop their buds. When they do so it is well to change their situation, giving them a rich, tenacious soil and a rather shady place if possible.



**PELARGONIUMS FROM SEED.**

**I** GOT a packet of Pelargoniums early in the spring, too early, I think, for it was cold and cloudy and I needed too much artificial heat. I only got one plant, which is growing finely now. I was disappointed, but remembering the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try again," I waited till June, then bought another packet of mixed seeds, which I sowed in tin boxes of loose fibrous peat soil. I sifted the soil for one box and the seeds did not germinate as well as in those that were not sifted. Then after watering well I put them in a very warm close room I call my summer hothouse, and it is an ideal place for starting young plants, seeds and slips. In three days those seeds began to come up, and they have kept on coming ever since till now I have fifty-five little plants transplanted into pans and set out-doors on a partly shaded place. I think at last I have Lady Washington Geraniums enough, as I had six varieties before. Any one who wouldn't be satisfied with sixty of them, wouldn't be suited with anything, although it is not expected that they will all be different. If they live till winter I may feel as if I had several white elephants on my hands. I like mixed seeds. There is so much pleasure in wondering what each one will be like.

Mary B. Appley.

Windham Co., Conn., July 22, 1901.

[NOTE.—Besides growing Fancy Pelargoniums from seeds they may be readily started from root cuttings. Cut the roots into little bits an inch long and layer them near the surface in light porous soil kept moist. Plants thus started are considered stronger and better than those grown from top cuttings, though it requires a little longer for them to develop.—Ed.]

**Gloxinias from Seed.**—Last year I tried raising Gloxinias from seed and succeeded beyond the fondest expectations of myself and every one else, and this summer I am reaping the reward of my labors in the beautiful display of Gloxinias, ranging from white through all shades and tones of crimson, pink, scarlet, blue, purple and spotted, and marked in all combinations. I have had twenty in blossom, and thus far only two have duplicated themselves. I have held a regular flower show for the last month.

Mary B. Appley.

Windham Co., Conn., July 22, 1901.

**Lobster Cactus.**—I have a Lobster Cactus in a ten-gallon pot. It would not be possible to put a bushel basket over it. At Christmas it had one hundred and thirty-five buds and blossoms, and now it is budding again. At the present time it has twenty buds.

Mrs. Cassius Cook.

Hartford Co., Conn., May 19, 1901.

**CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS**

**M**ANY OF the choicest plants raised in the east, grow as wild flowers in California. The Forgetmenot as a first instance grows into a big plant and has both the pale blue flowers and also the white ones. When the plant is transplanted to the yard, and kept irrigated all summer, it grows into an enormous bush, but of course when growing wild it dies down when the rains cease. The Larkspur grows wild, and the color is a more vivid blue than a cultivated one, and the spikes are enormous. It makes a most brilliant showing. The Baby Blue Eyes are wildlings, and the dear little Johnny jump ups. These wild flowers do not grow in the woods as wild flowers in the eastern states do, but on the open plains in the sandy loam. These plains dry off brown and bare in the summer, but spring to life with flowers when the rains come in the fall. The state flower, the Poppy, is a profuse bloomer. There is wild Heliotrope and Lobelia, Foxgloves and Lilies. The most beautiful is the Mariposa, or Butterfly Lily. There are many other flowers unknown to the average easterner, and all very beautiful. The colors are the blues and yellows. I have seen only one or two scarlet flowers. The Fuchsia colored flowers are numerous, and the yellow, reflecting the southern sun, are extremely profuse. The Ferns hiding in the canyons, are many, from Brakes fifteen feet tall, to all varieties of Maidenhair.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., May 15, 1901.

**Hanging Baskets.**—My Asparagus Sprengeri has been transferred to a gourd, and it looks neat and unique. A large gourd was sawed just where the bulge begins, holes were driven in the bottom, and holes on opposite sides, a half inch from the top, were made with nails on the string to be fastened in. The green of the growing plants contrasts nicely with the brown gourd. I have a smaller one with Weeping Lantana started in. A discarded milk strainer furnished a delightful roomy place for Oxalis rosea, after being well perforated for good drainage. I have Parrots Feather growing in a discarded goblet, suspended to a crocheted chain. Be sure to furnish good drainage and a porous soil for hanging plants, then water freely.

Emma Clearwaters.

Vermillion Co., Ind., June 4, 1901.

**Ageratum in Winter.**—Ageratum is a good winter-blooming plant, but is almost sure to be affected by red spider unless extra precautions are taken to dip the plants in warm water quite frequently.

Frank Walter.

Monroe Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1901.



## IN WOOD AND FIELD.

When we walk in Nature's wild garden,  
Many beautiful things we see,  
Deterred by no watchful warden,  
For all of the flowers are free,  
From the sweet white Clover, small,  
To the Buttercup slim, and tall.

Patches of milk-white Daisies  
Crowd close to the pathway's rim,  
While a mother bird's joyful praises  
Float from some topmost limb;  
Where her nest is deftly swung,  
The shimmering leaves among.

We know where the sweet Fern scents the air,  
The home of the Cardinal flower, and Vine;  
Where to cull the Thistle blows with care,  
Hedged with bayonets sharp, and fine;  
And the white wild Violet, doubly dear,  
For its namesake, lost for many a year.

At the foot of an Oak, year in, year out,  
Bubbling and sparkling, a crystal spring  
Defies the frost, and the summer's drouth,—  
To the thirsty soul, a delicious thing;  
And the shy, small creatures that peep at me,  
Drink from the spring, and sing in the tree.

At eventide, peaceful and still,  
I muse on the life that is to be,  
Where no cruel frost can blight, or chill  
The dear ones waiting for me.  
If common-place fields are so good to see,  
What must the gardens of Paradise be?  
*Worcester Co., Mass. Mary Worcester:*

## CARNATIONS.

What spicy sweets condensed in fragrance rare,  
What shades, so delicate-etched, light each bloom,  
What grace environs each blossom so fair.  
Oh, strange that thou shouldst from earthly tomb rise,  
Sweet messengers of Heaven, blossoms rare.  
Fit lodging for the Fairies' dreamy rest  
Is found where'er your blossoms are caress'd  
By zephyrs mild; your breath in every clime,  
Comes like a benediction grand, sublime.  
And still surpassing every dream of art,  
In vain the artist tries his skill, each time  
In vain, he cannot each magic part.  
And we, your willing vassals, still declaim  
You Queen of Flora's realm of boundless fame.

*Annice Bodey Calland.*

*Champaign Co., Ohio, To her friend, W.J. B.*

## TO ROSES.

The subtle scent of rose-kissed breezes float  
Across our busy lives; and in our hair,  
And hands, and on our lips and throat  
We hold the scented and delicious air.  
The mystery of Roses everywhere  
Sinks on my being with a minor note.  
Such patient preparation! Lo, I swear  
The ache is keener than the joy devote  
A wealth of bloom we only may admire,  
Do what we will they silently expire,  
Their shattered petals heap like incense fire.  
Say, are ye sentient, soul of each sweet rose?  
Where shall ye flower next? Who knows, who knows?

*Bessie Johnson Bellman.*

*Elk Co., Kan., Feb. 9, 1901.*

## GOD'S MESSENGERS.

God's messengers I call them,  
Because they're everywhere;  
Nestling amid the shadows,  
Breathing the sunlit air.  
Ah! there's never a region so warm, so cold,  
But they the Master's message have told,  
By their faces so wondrously fair.

God's messengers I call them,  
For prince and peasant share  
Alike of their subtle fragrance,  
Alike of their beauty rare;  
For those by the palace, or cottage door,  
Out on upland, in valley or moor,  
Have the self-same message to bear.

God's messengers, I call them,  
These flowers so fair, so dear;  
To heart-weary, soul-weary mortals,  
Bringing their gerdon of cheer.  
Their voices we hear like a tremulous sigh,  
Whispering: "Be of good cheer, it is I,"  
And faith takes the place of our fear.

*Randolph Co., Ill.*

*M. Woolford.*

## KINDRED SPIRITS.

Why is it that we love the lovely flowers?  
Why does their beauty so appeal to all?  
Lifting their tender faces up to ours,  
From dale and mead, from cot and stately hall.

So pure they are, so sweet, refined and tender,  
They ever brighten diverse ways of life;  
So fragile some seem, others in their splendor  
Are like some mortals in their strength and vigor rife.

So rich are they in faith and power,  
Disseminating strength and hope to all;  
And we, destined to love the beauteous flowers,  
Would question why they so appeal to all?

It is the Great Spirit of Good within them,  
The self-same loving God we find in man,  
Appealing each to each, and so win men  
To purity and peace as nought else can.

*Hattie Heartsease.*

*Champaign Co., Ohio.*

## SEPTEMBER.

September draws her misty veil aside,  
And deep, strong winds make ripples in her hair.

Her royal halls yield forth a crystal air,  
More pure and sweet than any airs beside.

The music of her grace is sad and strange,  
Tinctured and wrought in witching minor keys.

We hear her chanted song on every breeze,  
A melody too deep for mortal range.

September! warm our waiting hearts and souls;  
Give to us of thy garnered health and strength!  
So shall we reach thy fruitful port at length,  
While through the universe God's psalm rolls.

*Bessie Johnson Bellman.*

*Elk Co., Kans., Feb. 9, 1901.*

Flowers, bright, beautiful, fairest flowers,  
How then enliven this old world of ours,  
Sending afar their fragrance rare,  
Lifting upward, their faces fair.

*Miss Alcathe Carson.*

*Sullivan Co., Ind., Feb. 15, 1899.*

## VINES IN CALIFORNIA.

**B**OUGAINVILLEA is extensively grown in California. The first one I ever saw was in the botanical gardens at Washington, and it climbed over the roof, and was a great curiosity to me. But here the vine will grow to the top of the three-story houses, and be one solid mass of purple red bracts. It makes a most luxuriant foliage growth, also, but the color of the bracts is so trying that a vine should be planted by itself, and away from everything else.

Solanum makes a tremendous growth, also, and is very rank. Plumbago, both white and blue, grows like a weed, and will completely cover a porch. The more it is trimmed back the faster it grows. Its blossoms are very pretty for cut work. The Moonflower is so rank, and such a bloomer that it generally is given the chance to cover sheds or barns, which it does in short order. English Ivy is very lovely, covering walls or climbing up the boles of Palm trees. The Japan Morning Glory is magnificent here, and the Manettia Vine makes a splendid growth and is very handsome. The Bignonias are also great favorites. There are three colors, pink, orange and red. The pink is exquisite, and the orange a very trying color, unless growing alone. Honeysuckles fill the air with the most exquisite fragrance, but the Wistaria is not often seen, as it drops its leaves when fall comes. Climbing Roses are everywhere. In fact, the ordinary Rose wants to climb here in California, as it makes great growth, and does not know what to do with itself. I have a Marie Van Houtte which covers an arbor, and must then be trimmed so that it will not spread all over the yard. Sweet Peas will climb fifteen feet, and Nasturtiums ten.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., Mar 9, 1901.

[NOTE.—When the Editor was in California he saw blooming Geraniums trained to the height of twelve feet against the side of a house; a spreading, scarlet-flowered Cactus trained to the eave of a two-story dwelling, and a long hedge of blooming Heliotrope six feet high surrounding a garden, while the Fuchsias were masses of drooping flowers, and vines of Scarlet Passiflora formed glorious archways of foliage and bloom. These wonderful things were secured by artificial watering. The mountains in Southern California as well as the soil and general landscape appeared brown and sere, a dreary barren waste with stray Cactuses and Yuccas. All seemed so strange, and the dreary aspect was a revelation—so different from what we read about. We enjoy the bright and beautiful things of life, however and turn our eye from this aspect upon the luxuriant irrigated gardens, filled with Roses and Vines and blooming plants, bowers of marvelous beauty. It is these we love to see, and of these we love to hear. Life has enough of barrenness and disappointment without bringing in review that of Nature, to remind us of it by way of exasperation.—Ed.]

## LILIES.

**T**HE LILY BED is one of the most important beds in the whole garden, and if given a suitable situation will be of little trouble after the bulbs are once set. Not all Lilies are hardy, but there is such a long list of those that are perfectly hardy that one can have a large bed, and quite a variety. That grand old Lily that is as hardy as an oak, exceedingly fragrant, and of the purest waxy whiteness—*Candidum*—should be found in every garden. This blooms the first of June and the snowy, fragrant flowers are in great demand for Commencement. *Auratum*, the Queen of Lilies, can not be surpassed by anything in the floral line. It is impossible to say too much in praise of this Lily. The flowers are immense, and are not only very beautiful but exceedingly fragrant. There are nearly always six blooms to a stalk, and several bulbs will supply one with flowers for sometime, as seldom two stalks bloom at once. The *Speciosum* Lilies are very hardy, are seldom troubled with rot or disease, and are sure to increase and bloom from year to year. The flowers are wonderfully beautiful and fragrant, and are more lasting than those of other Lilies. Then there are the double and single Tigers that are so hardy, stately and beautiful, and increase so rapidly that from only two or three bulbs one will soon have a large clump. *Elegans*, *Pardalinum*, *Washingtonian*, *Longiflorum* and *Batemanii* are all excellent hardy Lilies. Give the Lilies a bed to themselves, and let this bed be in a well drained, sunny situation.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., July 20, 1901.

[NOTE.—*L. Brownii* is a hardy variety of the longiflorum class that should be in every collection, and *L. Canadensis* and *L. superbum* are hardy native Lilies of easy culture that should not be overlooked. The time to get and plant Lilies is in November. Few of the bulbs are ready to transport earlier, as they mostly mature very late in the season.—Ed.]

**The Fringed Orchis.**—*Orchis ciliaris* is worthy a place in every flower garden. It is easily grown in any moist soil that is not clayey. It blooms in July with a spike of very showy yellow flowers, lasting about three weeks, and will grow year after year if protected in winter. It is plentiful in these Juniata woods, and would be my choice for Pennsylvania's State Flower.

W. T.

Juniata Co., Pa., Feb 12, 1901.

**Sword Fern.**—One of the finest plants we have this winter is the Sword Fern. It is so large that it fills one window entirely. Every person who sees it admires it so much.

Lura Lindley.

McLean Co., Ill., Feb. 9, 1901.



## THE CHINESE PRIMROSE.

ONE OF THE most desirable plants for the window-garden, is the Chinese Primrose. There seems to be no fault about it. It is easily grown, even from seed, is not troubled by insects, takes little space in the window, yet gives a large number of blossoms and is constantly in bloom, blooms finely in a north window without direct sun, and is more hardy than many window plants. Also gives a variety of colors, coming in all shades from pure white, which is simply perfect, to dark crimson. If we could



have only one variety of window plant, we could not find a better one in all respects than this same Primrose. The bright blossoms seem to be whispering of purity and good cheer, speaking comfort to

sad and lonely hearts.

Many who think they cannot have window plants, might have a few of these and find a delight unrealized before. If there is danger of frost creeping in and other plants can not be protected, these can be easily removed from the window and covered where they will be safe. They are easily grown from seed, and one packet will give a good variety of colors. Seed should be sown early to give strong plants for winter, and as soon as large enough to safely transplant should be potted separately. It is a delight to watch their growth from the tiny seedling till the reward of bright clusters of bloom comes. From only a small part of a packet of seed I raised seven fine plants one spring. I have grown them for years, giving away many, as the roots can be divided as they become large plants, and the young plants bloom more freely than old ones. At present I have none, and only those who have grown them can realize how I miss the bright, cheery blossoms. Few plants of larger growth will give as many blossoms as our little friend, *Primula Sinensis*. On account of its freedom from insect pests, it requires little care, and it is always a welcome sight in any window. Aunt Eda.

Tioga Co., N. Y., July 27, 1901.

[NOTE.—Too much cannot be said in favor of the Chinese Primrose for window culture in winter. A half dozen plants will often afford more pleasure than a whole windowful of promiscuous house plants. As a rule the amateur succeeds better with them in tin vessels than in earthen ones. Good plants can mostly be obtained by mail in September from florists, at 25 cents for three plants, or 75 cents for ten plants. Young plants are generally more thrifty than older ones.—ED.]

## ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

I HAVE a magnificent *Asparagus Sprengeri*, pronounced by many to be the largest and handsomest specimen they have ever seen. It was moved forty miles in a freight car in February, 1900, where it stayed four days. It was badly frozen, but after thawing it out in a dark cool room, it was brought gradually to the light and heat, and as many of the roots were killed it was put into a smaller pot, almost beginning life anew. Now it occupies a forty-pound butter tub, which is none too large. The tub is painted white, and occupies a white stand, which, with the delicate green leaves, make a nice combination. After the branches get between three and four feet in length, I pinch off the end, which increases its beauty by making it grow bushy. Occasionally, a very slender branch comes out. All such I pinch out when two or three inches long. They will then grow about eight inches long and stand up in the center of the tub, adding much to the beauty of the plant. Both *Asparagus Sprengeri* and *Asparagus plumosus* are, to my mind, handsomer than the famous Boston Fern, and are of easier culture and not so common. Mrs. A. H. Barrister.

Windham Co., Mass., June 29, 1901.

[NOTE.—Good plants of either of these fine species of *Asparagus* may be obtained by mail for 15 cents each, or six plants for 25 cents. You are not likely to get too many of them.—ED.]

**Pruning Geraniums.**—Last September, during a wind storm, one of my Geraniums was broken so badly it was necessary to prune it back within a few inches of the roots. It was in bloom at that time, but has furnished no blossoms this winter, although the growth has been fine. It is now a fine shaped plant of half a dozen branches, thickly set with healthy foliage, so will surely give lots of bloom in the spring. New growth is always more pleasing than old. Would it not be best to prune more? Emma Clearwater.

Vermillion Co., Ind., Mar. 7, 1901.

✧ **Amaryllis Johnsonii.**—My *Amaryllis Johnsonii* never fails to blossom twice a year—in January and July. One year it bloomed in August, too. I have six large bulbs all in one pot, and they are grand when all in bloom.

Mrs. M. S. Wallace.

Yates Co., N. Y., Mar. 24, 1901.

✧ **Rooting Slips.**—I have a very successful method of treating slips during the summer. I place the boxes in an open cellar window. Mine faces the east, and the most tender slips root readily without losing a leaf.

Mrs. L. W. C.

Susquehanna Co., Pa., May 27, 1901.

**TRITELEIA UNIFLORA.**

**T**HIS little bulbous plant, sometimes termed the Spring Star Flower, and an illustration of which is herewith given, is referred to in *The English Flower Garden* as follows:

"*Triteleia uniflora* is a delicately-colored, free-flowering, hardy, bulbous plant, 4 to 6 inches high. The flowers are of an iridescent white with bluish reflections, and marked on the outside through the middle of the divisions with a violet streak, which is continued down the tube. They open with the morning sun, are conspicuously beautiful on bright days, and close in dull and sunless weather. The plant comes into flower with or before *Scilla sibirica*, and remains during the last days of April still in effective bloom, when the vivid blue of the Squill has been long replaced by green leaves. It flowers profusely in pots, and even when placed in clay in a most unfavorable position it will flower boldly. There are several forms which differ in the shade of their flowers. Associated with the best *Scillas*, *Leucojum vernum*, *Iris reticulata*, dwarf Daffodils, and the like, it forms a charming addition to the select spring garden, and is equally useful for rock-work, borders, or edgings. Native of Mendoza, South America."

**Spotted Calla.**—This is essentially a summer-flowering plant, and in order to enable it to properly develop itself should be planted out about the tenth of May, in very deep, well enriched soil, and a partially shaded situation. Water freely if the season is dry. Take up as soon as the foliage has matured or been destroyed by frost, and after the bulbs are thoroughly dry store in a box of clean dry sand in any situation where a winter temperature of 50 to 55 degrees is maintained.

Charles E. Parnell.

Queens Co., N. Y.

**Crocuses.**—Get and plant Crocus bulbs before November. After that they begin to deteriorate.

**PLANTS FOR THE SICK.**

**L**AST FALL a lady took a small flower slip to a sick neighbor. It was a small slip, but grew rapidly, and the sick woman had it placed close by her bed where she could see the pretty plant more easily. Every day she counted the blossoms, and every day there were fourteen.

She has gone to the land of flowers, but who can guess at the comfort and pleasure she derived from that one cheerful plant. A small thing was the taking of the plant to her, but the comfort the plant was to her was by no means small.

Many, many times a flowering plant will give great pleasure to a sick person, and what else is so appropriate? It is perhaps best to take a rapid-growing and free-blooming plant, one that is of a favorite

variety, if possible. Avoid one with a very strong fragrance, and perhaps any flower is better than a white one, owing to the association with funerals. A cheery plant is the kind.

E. C.

Vermilion Co., Ind., Mar. 7, 1901.



TRITELEIA UNIFLORA.

the best. Give it plenty of sunshine, and water it occasionally. Mother used to stir a half teaspoonful of baking soda into a teacupful of water and pour around in the dirt, but not on the plant. The result of this treatment was very satisfactory.

Willis Morrison.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., April 2, 1901.

**Freesias.**—These should be potted in September or October to get the best results. They bloom in about four months after potting.



## FUCHSIAS.

## WHITE NARCISSUS.

**FUCHSIAS** are essentially summer plants, consequently we want to make the most of them during the months in which they are at their best. Only one variety with which I am familiar can be coaxed to bloom in winter, the *Speciosa*, which is a practically all-the-year-round bloomer. The other varieties we relegate to a dry frost-proof cellar, on the approach of cold weather. In the spring we cut away the dead portions, repot, water, and gradually bring to the light. Soon tiny green shoots appear all over the brown branches, and then we give the plants an east window, where the morning sunshine has free access. Growth is usually very rapid, and we early provide a stout wire standard with some projecting wire loops here and there, as a support for the slender branches. We give rich, porous earth, a mixture of leaf mould, loam, pulverized manure, and sand. Fuchsias must never be allowed to get dry, and they require a liberal supply of water always on account of their many fibrous roots. If proper drainage has been provided so that superfluous water can drain off and not be retained to stagnate about the roots there is little danger of over-watering the Fuchsia. On warm days it is needful to look well after the Fuchsias, especially if there are warm, drying winds. We protected the pots with moss, as the roots require to be kept cool. When the buds set, weekly applications of liquid fertilizer should be given. The Fuchsia is one plant that must be constantly and systematically sprayed, if one would obtain satisfactory results. Spraying also, prevents attack from the red spider.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Suffolk Co., Mass., May 9, 1901.

[NOTE.—Some Fuchsia enthusiasts have tried unsuccessfully to grow Fuchsias from seeds, and may not know that the probable cause of their failure was in the fact that the seeds are often tardy in germinating. Seeds sown in a pot or flat in the greenhouse or conservatory in autumn should not be expected to germinate before spring. When given sufficient time, say from six to nine months, they will usually germinate with considerable certainty.—Ed.]

**Scale on Sword Fern.**—My beautiful Sword Fern was just covered with scale. It had taken first premium at our county fair, and I felt rather proud of it. It is a mammoth plant, some of the fronds being forty-five inches long, and it would have been almost an impossibility to have gone over it and picked off the scale, so I sprinkled the plant, then dusted insect powder over it, and the scale is a thing of the past. I find that plants need watching, but where those scale come from is a mystery to me.

Ira.

Geauga Co., Ohio, May 7, 1901.

**THE HARDY** White Narcissus is one of the old-fashioned flowers that ought to find a place in every one's collection. When once known, it is much loved for the purity of its flowers. Those that have a cup in the center with a red edge are called Pigeon's Eye, as they resemble a dove's eye, and are known as Poets' Narcissus, as many poets have sung their praises. Switzerland is the home of the Narcissus. Here they grow wild. Fields are white with them, much the same as our fields are white with Daisies, only prettier. When they are gone from the valleys, they can be found on the mountains, often deceiving one in thinking the snow is still on the mountain. In order to appreciate these flowers at one's door, plant a generous supply of bulbs in masses in well drained soil. When once established, they will last for years. I have mine mixed with Daffodils, and when the yellow flowers fade the white Narcissus come into bloom, for Memorial day. These are fine for the cemetery. After the foliage dies down plant *Portulaca* or some other annual in the bed.

Eliza Bradish.

Worcester Co., Mass., July 12, 1901.

[NOTE.—If Crocuses and Double and Parrot Tulips are planted among the Narcissus the spring display will be much larger; and as *Portulaca* is a hardy annual it is as well to sow the seeds early, before the bulbous plants have covered the bed with foliage and bloom.—Ed.]

**Spotted Callas.**—I grow my Spotted Callas in a bed, and they are very handsome and odd. They bloom well, and when fall comes can be "harvested" like a potato and kept in the cellar till spring. They are hardy south, but in the north the roots must be taken up as we lift our *Caladiums* or *Dahlias*, and kept in the same way. The great root will look pretty dry in spring, but it will grow all right when planted out again.

Kit Clover.

Dubuque Co., Iowa, March 27, 1901.

**Lemon Verbena.**—The Lemon Verbena can be raised from seeds, providing that proper care be given them, and in order to do this one must have the aid of a greenhouse. But as they can be so rapidly and easily increased by cuttings of the half ripened wood, propagation by seeds is very seldom resorted to.

C. E. P.

Queens Co., N. Y., July 13, 1901.

**Asparagus Sprengeri.**—My *Asparagus Sprengeri* planted last May has eight fronds, some of them fourteen inches long, and more are coming. It is well worth looking at, and has given us so much pleasure watching it expand.

Mrs. B. I. M.

Marion Co., Ind., Feb. 3, 1901.

**WILD VIOLETS.**

"Come; let us go to the land  
Where the Violets grow;  
Let's go thither in hand,  
Over the waters and over the snow,  
To the land where the sweet, sweet Vio-  
lets grow."

Northern New Hampshire gives us quite a variety of this favorite fashionable flower. *Viola palmata*, the common blue Violet, found early in spring on slightly moist, poor soil. *Viola sagittata*, the arrow-leaved blue variety. *Viola blanda*, a small, sweet, dainty little flower is my favorite among the Violets. It is a tiny white blossom with faint pencilings of blue, and grows in very wet, boggy places. *Viola rotundifolia* has yellow flowers and rounded leaves. *Viola pubescens*, or downy yellow Violet, is the large yellow Violet with leafy stem, the leaves being quite large. *Viola canina*, or Dogtooth Violet, is found in damp or wet places.

Mrs. L. R. Potter.

Worcester Co., Mass., June 10, 1901.

**Abutilon Eclipse.**—My *Abutilon Eclipse* occupies a ten-pound butter tub, and is trained on a five-foot trellis, which it more than half covers, and has countless branches ranging from a few inches to two and a half feet, thickly dotted with their beautiful green and golden leaves, no two alike, and at present is literally loaded with buds. To those who wish an uncommon plant, which will be a thing of beauty and a joy all the year, I would say get *Abutilon Eclipse*.

Mrs. A. H. Barrister.

Windham Co., Mass., June 29, 1901.

**My Lemon Tree.**—Two years ago I got a Lemon plant. It was then only three or four inches high. In summer I planted it in the garden, and in September took it up with the rest of my plants. Last January it was covered with flowers, and was soon loaded with little lemons, all of which fell off except two. Today I wish the Magazine readers could see my Lemon Tree. It is eight feet high, and the largest of the two lemons is 10½ inches in circumference.

Miss Lula Young.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4, 1901.

**Nasturtiums.**—My experience teaches that *Nasturtiums* do better when the seeds are planted in the house, if one can get them just large enough to blossom when set in the ground. By this method one can have them in bloom when the others are just coming up. I always start some in the house, and plant some in the ground, so the latter are ready to blossom when the former ones are a little past their first beauty.

Aunt Enis' Daughter.

New Haven Co., Conn.

**HELIOTROPE FROM SEED.**

**L**AST YEAR I bought a packet of *Heliotrope* seed from Mr. — and planted a few of the seeds, but I suppose they were exposed to the hot sun, and I never saw a plant come up. Later on that spring, I planted more of them, and by keeping out of the hot sun and never letting them get dry, I raised eight nice plants. I planted in common soil, finely pulverized, and the dish was a lard-pail lid, five-pound size. I transplanted when the second leaves appeared, and for awhile they seemed to grow so slowly, but all at once they took a new start and grew nicely. I never saw them bloom, as I left home before they were old enough, but this spring I planted the remainder of those seeds and I have four nice little plants. They are slow in starting, but seem certain to come if given time. One thing they require, is to keep them out of the hot sun and never allow them to dry out. I lost several nice seedlings last year by putting them in bright sunlight in the window. Now I only have a common window, with a table in front, for my plants. I think anyone can succeed with them as well as I have, for they seem easy to grow if their wants are supplied.

Ina M. Kellogg.

Clackamas Co., Oreg., March 30, 1901.

[NOTE.—*Heliotrope* seedlings are more vigorous and healthy than those grown from cuttings, and the flower clusters are larger. A packet of the seeds sown in the spring should yield plants enough for a fine out-door display.—Ed.]

**Covers for Flower Pots.**—An attractive cover for unpainted and unsightly pots or boxes is the crinkled tissue paper. This comes in large sheets, and is much used around pots and boxes for church decorations. I often grow *Hyalcinths* in tin cans and when they are ready to bring to the light, I have only to slip on the tissue paper covering and I have something very decorative. For round receptacles I measure the paper and have it just the length of pot and wide enough to lap over in a very small seam, and then I stretch paper around top to form a slight ruffle, and tie near the top and bottom of pot with baby ribbon of the same color. With care in watering the plants the same paper can be used on two or three pots. On boxes I measure around plain and fasten with very small tacks. Select paper that will harmonize with the flower. I prefer the different shades of green that are not too bright, as they harmonize with all flowers grown. Tin cans, boxes and pots can all be made attractive and moved to a prominent place while in flower, by the use of these crinkled tissue paper covers.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., May 5, 1901.



## BRIEF ANSWERS.

**Passifloras.**—Passifloras in the window or conservatory require large pots. The small plants may be grown for a while in three-inch or five-inch pots, but must be shifted into pots two sizes larger, as the roots develop. Give the plants a light place, and support the vines as they grow. In the spring they may be cut back, and allowed to start new vines. Seedling vines are more tardy in coming into bloom than those grown from cuttings, and some species are more reliable as blooming plants than others. The foliage, however, is graceful, and the plants trained upon a trellis are decorative without flowers. As a rule they bloom more satisfactorily when bedded than when grown in pots.

**Seed Failure.**—A sister in Susquehanna county, Pa., writes that she sowed packets of seeds of Verbena and Pansy out-doors, and not a plant appeared, while many volunteer plants appeared in a bed where the seeds dropped the previous year. This may be due to different conditions. It is well known that seeds from the same packet, sown at different times vary in germination, sometimes every seed producing a plant at one sowing, while every seed fails at another sowing. Again, it should be borne in mind that many thousands of seeds drop in a bed where the seeds are neglected, and if but one seed in a hundred forms a plant there will be an abundance.

**Insects in the Soil.**—A sister in New Jersey finds a sort of mealy bug in the soil about her plants, and asks for a remedy. It will be found in quassia tea and soap-suds. Steep a few quassia chips, which may be obtained at the drugstore, and add enough soft soap to make a suds. Let the soil get rather dry, then water with this liquid. It will prove an effectual remedy for any insects found either in the soil or on the plants. Some kerosine should be added when intended for insects on the stems or foliage.

**Jasmine grandiflorum.**—This is an evergreen shrub from India, and requires a warm temperature and a sunny place. In the window or greenhouse it rarely blooms freely, as the conditions are unfavorable. When a plant becomes root-bound in a large pot it may be cut back, and the ball taken from the pot, the surface removed, a portion of the roots pruned off, and then repotted in a smaller pot. It makes a handsome foliage vine, but is usually of little value as a blooming plant in the window or conservatory.

**Crape Myrtle.**—This is a shrub, hardy in the South, and as far north as Washington, but must be protected in the northern states. Plants bloom when only a year old, unless they are over-potted, or given an unfavorable place out-doors. To encourage blooming in thrifty plants, do not cut the branches back, and avoid repotting. A sunny situation also promotes free-blooming. Plants in pots may be safely wintered in a dry, frost-proof cellar, sparingly watered.

**Crimson Rambler Bleaching.**—A correspondent complains of the bleaching of the flowers of the Crimson Rambler Rose. This occurs when the sun shines hot upon the flowers during a wet season or while the flowers have moisture upon them. In an eastern exposure, where the flowers are protected from the hot noon and afternoon sun, or in a place shaded during the afternoon, the flowers usually retain their brilliant crimson color.

**Potted Bulbs.**—After potting bulbs water the soil once freely, but afterwards simply keep the soil moist, not wet, until the roots develop and the bulbs become active. Too much moisture in the soil before the tops appear will cause the bulbs to rot, after which mites or the larva of insects will infest the decaying bulbs.

**Cutting back Plants.**—When plants of Justicia, Habrothamnus, Ardisia and the like become slender and leggy cut them back till within a few inches of the ground. Then set the pots in a shady place and water sparingly till sprouts appear, after which water liberally.

## SUMMER FRIENDS.

First we greet the Tulip,  
Harbinger of spring,  
Bright days and pleasant thoughts  
Does its coming bring.

Then o'er field and meadow  
Seeming spots of gold,  
Dear old Dandelion  
Its rich blooms unfold.

Now a troop is coming;  
Friends well-tried and true,  
Buttercups and Daisies  
And Violets white and blue.

Penobscot Co., Maine.

F. M. Y.

## BRIEF ANSWERS.

**Seedling Hibiscus.**—There are many species of Hibiscus, some shrubs, some herbaceous perennials, and some annuals, and in all of these classes are hardy, half-hardy, and tender sorts. All are more or less easily raised from seeds, which should be sown in the spring, and the plants make a satisfactory growth out-doors. Most of them like a deep, moist soil and sunny situation. The hardy kinds may be planted where they are to bloom, but the tender and half-hardy sorts must be taken up and kept in a frost-proof place in winter.

**Amaryllis Johnsoni.**—A FLORAL Sister in New York has an Amaryllis Johnsoni which bloomed for fifteen years, but during the past three years has produced only leaves. She will plant the bulbs out the present season, which is, perhaps, the best treatment for them. The old, blooming bulb has split up into many small ones, and separation and replanting will hasten their growth and blooming period.

**Portulaca.**—Double Portulaca plants produce but few seeds, and these are of weak vitality compared with seeds of single-flowered plants. For this reason the plants which appear in the bed the second season generally produce single flowers.

**Blue Berries.**—These may be grown from seeds. The plants like a bright, rather dry, porous soil, as leaf-mould and sand, and should be given a sunny situation. The flowers are not showy, but the berries are attractive, and have a delicious flavor.

**For a Shaded Basket.**—Kenilworth Ivy, Saxifraga sarmentosa and Tradescantia Zebrina are all plants suitable for basket culture in a dense shade. For a, pot Chinese Primroses and Callas are desirable in such a position.

**Violets in Winter.**—In the Floral Pit, described elsewhere, Violets will grow and bloom in winter, and occasionally Pansies will do well. Carnations may be wintered there, but will not bloom till spring.

**Otaheite Orange.**—Avoid watering this plant freely in winter. Too much moisture about the roots while they are inactive will injure them and cause the leaves to drop.

**Malmalson Carnation.**—This race of Carnations is hardy when the plant is well established, and will endure the rigor of our severe winters. It makes a fine display the second season.

**Mr. Park:**—Your Magazine is a great help to me. I read and reread it. No matter what I wish to know about flowers or their culture I can find it somewhere on its pages.

Rutland Co., Vt

Mrs. Emma J. Moore.

## DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Is not recommended for everything; but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. Sold by druggists everywhere in fifty cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy sent free by mail also a pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root and its great cures. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



# Easy Harness

All harness, old or new, is made pliable and easy—will look better and wear longer—by the use of

## Eureka Harness Oil

The finest preservative for leather ever discovered. Saves many times its cost by improved appearances and in the cost of repairs. Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.  
Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

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is offered to Women, Men, grown Girls and Boys in the vicinity of their homes by our Subscription Department. We give liberal compensation; the most generous terms ever offered. Prompt reply secures a desirable and permanent position as our special authorized representative, with exclusive rights. Previous experience desirable, but not necessary. FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, for years a leader among the best 10 cent illustrated magazines for the home, is stronger, brighter, better than ever. Articles, Stories by famous writers; illustrations by well known artists. Outfit free to persons accepted as agents. Write us a postal to-day and name two references. This is an opportunity too good to neglect.

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(Founded 1855)  
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**FOR SALE.**—A Farm of 7 acres, situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile South of Concord, Franklin Co., Pa., having thereon erected a 2-story log house 20x22 and a 1½-story house 12x24, both in good condition; an elegant framed barn 24x26 in good condition, hog pen, chicken house and other necessary outbuildings. A fine orchard of choice fruit, apples, peaches, sour and sweet cherries, and others. Also a never failing well of excellent water fitted with porcelain-lined pump. Price only \$500. Persons interested address the owner,  
Geo. K. MORRISON, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

**\$3 a Day Sure**  
Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once.  
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**STARK TREES** best by Test—77 YEARS  
LARGEST Nursery.  
FRUIT BOOK free. We **PAY CASH**  
WANT MORE SALESMEN **PAY Weekly**  
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

**BULBS** Buy bulbs that will bloom. 10 Winter-blooming bulbs, 10c. 3 Lilies, 10c. 6 Tulips, 10c. 10 Freesias, 10c. **SEEDS:** 5 packets Flower Seeds, Calceolaria, Cineraria, Cyclamen, Primula and Torenia, 10 cents. **PLANTS:** 6 Rex and Flowering Begonias, 25 cents. 3 Roses, 25 cents. Catalogue free. A. C. ANDERSON, COLUMBUS, NEB.

**SPECTACLES** at wholesale. Send for catalog. Agents wanted. COULTER OPTICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

**AGENTS.** Credit, Perfumes, Flavors, etc. Big Profits. Expr. Pd. Terms free. Herbene Agency Co., Box 75, Station L, New York.

**LEE'S LICE KILLER** kills all mites and body lice by simply sprinkling on roosts for poultry; on bedding for hogs. Big sample free. Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

## QUESTIONS.

**Pæonies.**—How long does it take these to start from seeds?—Mrs. B., Col.

**Geranium Leaves.**—My Geranium leaves are all turning white, even the young leaves just putting out. Will some one please tell cause and give a remedy?—Mrs. Bertie Johnson, Ind. Ter.

**Guernsey Lily.**—Will some one please give treatment of Guernsey Lily? I have had one for two years and no blooms. It is potted in a quart tin can in rich woods earth. It throws up three or four leaves, stands that way a while, then dies down and rests.—Mrs. Marts, Ind.

**A Rose Freak.**—Three years ago a cousin bought a Marshall P. Wilder Rose. The first season the blooms were red; the second year a pink; and the third year pink and white roses appeared in the same cluster. A dozen or more flowers made up the cluster. Who can explain it?—Eliza Bradish, Worcester Co., Mass., July 12, 1901.

**White Worm.**—Can any of the Sisters advise me about a little white worm, which overruns all the soil in my flower pots, and also in the beds in the garden? He is about one-eighth of an inch long, and the size of a No. 30 sewing thread. It has horns and many feet. It is white in color, and is present in the soil in countless numbers. I cannot tell what harm it does, but would prefer to be without it, if any Sister knows of a remedy.—Violet, Jackson Co., Oregon.

## GOSSIP.

**Dear Flower Folks:**—The morning of Nov. 23, 1900, I received a package of bulbs from our Editor, containing Chinese Sacred Lilies, Golden Sacred Lilies, paper-white Narcissus, Roman Hyacinths, an Easter Lily, and a double Roman Narcissus. The week before Christmas the Chinese Lilies began to blossom, and as they sent up a number of stalks of blossoms they lasted for about three weeks. The day after Christmas I brought the Narcissus and Roman Hyacinths to the light. In about two weeks they began to bloom. Such a large, beautiful paper-white Narcissus I never saw outside of those grown by florists. The flower stalk grew between eighteen and twenty-one inches in height, and had all the way from fourteen to twenty separate flowers in the clusters. The longest leaf measured twenty-five inches in height. Three bulbs were planted in a jardiniere. They were greatly admired. The Roman Hyacinths opened a little later. Of course these did not grow so high, but they were fine solid bulbs and sent up several long clusters of their waxen blossoms. The Golden Sacred Lilies met with an accident. The dish in which they were growing was broken, and they didn't seem to recover their spirits. Ethlyn.

**Sword Fern.**—Dear Flower Folks:—I have a Sword Fern eighteen months old that has forty-four fronds measuring from six inches to forty-three inches long. My three-year-old plants are better still.—C. M. I. L., S. C.

**Mr. Park:**—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for years, and value it highly.

Mrs. A. E. Lurie.  
Carroll Co., Ill., April 7, 1901.



## NO ROOM FOR DOUBT.

Some people think there is no God,  
But those who do, think wrong,  
For who could make the earth and sea,  
So mighty and so strong?

And who could make the flowers that grow,  
So dainty and so sweet?  
And who could make the pretty birds,  
With their cheerful songs to greet?

Bertha L. Butler, age 11 yrs.

St. Clair Co., Mich.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma has taken your Magazine three years and a half. Mamma and I enjoy reading it very much; and we are great lovers of flowers. I received some flower seeds from you and they brought forth beautiful flowers. I go to school in the country. I am fourteen years old. I have no sisters but three brothers.

Miss Phebe McComb.

Mason Co., Mich.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy ten years old. I go to school, and I am in the third reader. My mamma has been taking your Magazine for a long time and likes it very well. I have one brother and one sister. For pets I have three little black kittens and one dog. I went to visit my grandparents in East Tennessee last fall.

Hubert Oscar Gray.

Cass Co., Mo.

Dear Mr. Park —We had a beautiful Easter service at our school house. My little brother and sister and myself spoke Easter verses from Park's Magazine. Titles: "The Gift and the Motive" was mine, brother's, "Easter Bells"; little sister's, "Easter Thoughts." Mamma made a pretty cross out of flowers to take, and I took a bouquet of flowers for the pulpit.

Rachel Cooper.

Douglas Co., Oregon, April 14, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—As grandma is going to send an order, I will write you a letter. I am a little girl 13 years old. I have lived with grandma ever since I can remember. She has lots of flowers. She says most of them came from your seeds. She has taken your Magazine a great many years. I think if you have any little girls how happy they must be to live where there are so many flowers. Grandma and I went with you (in imagination) on that European trip, and enjoyed it very much. We were glad to get your likeness. It made us feel better acquainted with you.

Bessie Currie.

Latimer, April 7, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl thirteen years old, and live in the Sunny South. I love flowers. Who doesn't? My sister, Allie May, has a nice collection, and she bought most of them from you. She gets your Magazine, and Guide. We all, from mamma down to baby Louis, who is seven years old, enjoy them. I love to read the Children's Corner. Sister works with her flowers nearly all the time. We have a flower pit, which we made ourselves, and you ought to see how fresh and pretty they have kept all winter. I am going to school. This is a beautiful part of the country where we live. I am going to make a Morning Glory house this summer. Your little friend,

Ollie Lang.

Lincoln Co., Ga.

Dear Mr. Park:—For over five years I have taken floral Magazines of various kinds, and although all have been a help at times, the little Park's Floral Magazine seems to have the most for those who are novices at plant care, the most in concise form, which is often a great help for those who love plant life and have many other cares to occupy their time. And the cozy, chatty letters, questions, and answers must be a great help to every reader, and especially the beginners, for where so many confess failures and troubles who have had experience, we are encouraged to try once again.

S. E. Bartlett.

Benzie Co., Mich., Mar. 20, 1901.

# THE "1900" FAMILY WASHER FREE.

Greatest Invention of the Age.  
Labor and Expense of Washing  
Clothes Cut in Two.

No More Stooping, Rubbing or Boiling  
of Clothes.

Every Household Needs One.



## THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER

will be sent absolutely free to anyone answering this advertisement, without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 days' trial. The 1900 Ball-Bearing Washer is unquestionably the greatest labor saving machine ever invented for family use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. There are no wheels, paddles, rockers, cranks or complicated machinery. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, making it by far the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required, a child can operate it.

No more stooping, rubbing, boiling, of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes, (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in 6 minutes. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics.

### An Enthusiastic Admirer.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1901.  
Nineteen Hundred Washer Co.,

Binghamton, N. Y.

I started to wash with your "1900 Ball-Bearing Washer" at 10:30 A. M., and in half an hour the contents of two machines were washed clean, rinsed and hung on the line. A neighbor called as I started to wash my little boy's waists (which were terribly dirty), and in 10 minutes I wrung them out, and we were very much surprised to see that there was not a spot left. On Monday we did a big wash of 15 machinefuls of clothes in 4 hours. The lady living upstairs saw that we turned out so much work in such a short time that she asked us to loan her the Washer for Tuesday, which we did. She has a Washer, which she could never use, as it took a mau to turn the machine. The "1900" is by far saw. It works so easy that my little boy can run it. You are at liberty to refer anybody to me for further proof.



the best machine I ever  
MRS. A. H. CENTNER.  
636 Diversey Boulevard.

Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to

"1900" WASHER CO.,

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Berkshires, and Belgian Hares.  
For Bargains in the best breeding.  
Write T. J. PUGH, FULLERTON, NEB.

Booklet on House Plants Free.

Send address to A. W. P. & Co., Rutland, Vt.



Here's a simple method to reduce fat permanently. Harmless as water; any child can take it.

IF YOU

ARE

# TOO FAT

ago I took your treatment and in less than 3 months **I LOST 70 LBS.** in weight and have not gained an ounce since." Miss Grace Smith, of Linden, N. Y., writes: "Five years ago I took the Hall Treatment and was reduced **35 POUNDS** in weight. The reduction is permanent, as I have not gained an ounce in weight since then." We will give **\$100 IN GOLD** to any one who can prove that any of our testimonials are not genuine. **DON'T** do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we have something important to tell you about how to **MAKE BEMEDY AT HOME** at a trifling cost, and also other valuable information. To any reader of this paper who will write to us at once we will send full particulars and a few days' **Treatment Free** upon receipt of four cents to cover postage, etc. Correspondence strictly confidential. Ad. all letters to Hall Chemical Co., Dept. 150, St. Louis, Mo.

## Free Beauty Producer!

### A Trial Package Free

This new discovery not only produces a permanent, clear and refined complexion, but smooths out the lines of time that creep about the eyes and mouth; it rounds



out the hollow places, cleans the skin of all imperfections, such as pimples, freckles, sallow complexion, red nose, blotches, etc., and brings on a radiant, perfect beauty. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, and contains neither oil, grease, paste or poisons of any kinds, but a purely vegetable discovery, and leaves the skin soft and velvety.

MISS VIOLA HILL of Pattonville, Mo., writes: "I was so embarrassed with blackheads and pimples that I would not go into society. I flooded my home with complexion remedies, but my complexion defied them all. I sent for a package of Beauty Producer, and in two weeks' time there was no trace of a pimple, blackhead or blotch on my face or neck. My skin is without blemish or wrinkle anywhere." Anyone sending their name and address and 4 cents to cover postage, to Mrs. Josephine LeBlanc, 45 Hall Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., will receive a free package of this wonderful beautifier in a sealed wrapper by mail prepaid.

**Male and Female** To sell our standard Family Medicines, well-known throughout the United States for over twenty-five years. No money required in advance. We furnish complete outfit and allow the most liberal cash commission, besides choice of valuable premiums. Many have been our agents for years and are making good incomes. Apply at once to U. S. MEDICINE CO., 129 East 14th Street, New York City.

**NOTHING** to buy except full directions how to make a preparation that will destroy all odor of perspiration. Can make any quantity you wish. Will not fade clothing. Send 25 cts. to DEODAR, Box No. 5, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Gloxinias and Begonias.—Mr. Park: I received two dozen bulbs (Gloxinias and Begonias), and planted according to directions, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing growth begin. I placed a few at a time on the register that opens directly over the kitchen stove, and as soon as one lot commenced growing they were removed to a southern window, and then I would put others over the register. At present writing I have twenty-one nicely started and the three remaining bulbs look promising. I am reminded of my treatment of a dozen of the same variety of bulbs that you sent me a few years ago. I planted them upside down, covered them with poor soil, watered them freely, and set them in a cool, north window to start growth. Strange to say, one bulb survived that treatment and produced a fine plant. You see I have learned something since that time, and I am indebted principally to your valuable little Magazine for whatever practical knowledge of plants I may possess. Your offer to return the price of the bulbs to anyone who was dissatisfied with their size, excited my curiosity. I would really like to know whether any of your patrons took advantage of that offer. Perhaps my young son expressed my own sentiment as he surveyed my stock of bulbs, saying, "Mr. Park must be an awful nice man; I wish I could see him."

Mrs. L. W. C. Susquehanna Co., Pa., May 27, 1901.  
[NOTE.—So far as I know not one who received the Begonia and Gloxinia premiums requested to have their money returned. All were satisfied.—ED].

**LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR**  
CUSTOM MADE  
How to get a **\$2.00 UNDERWEAR OUTFIT** for nothing. Write for full particulars. Nyack Knitting Co., Nyack, N. Y.

## Free

### Earn this handsome BROGADE DRESS SKIRT.



This is a very stylish and handsome black skirt, with a full tulle & three quarter yard sweep. It is made in a handsome variety of all over large leaf brocade woven BRILLIANTINE, a durable and stylish material for dress skirts, lined with a patent black rustling cloth, 7 in. interlined, bias velvet bound bottom. We will send it free to any one for selling 10 cans of our Columbia Baking Powder, etc., and allow you to give a beautiful Pitcher and six glasses free to each customer. Simply send your name & address & we will send you our plans, order sheet, etc.

We prepay the freight on the goods and skirt and allow you time to deliver the goods and collect the money before paying us. Write today. King Manufacturing Co., Dept. 507, St. Louis, Mo.





## This 44 Pc. TEA SET FREE

To every lady who sells 10 cans of our Baking Powder, giving free to each purchaser a beautiful Glass Pitcher, (cut glass pattern,) & six glasses to match, we give this 44-pc. handsomely decorated Tea Set, full size for table use, free. No money required in advance. Simply send your name & address & we will send you our plans, order blank, etc. We will allow you time to deliver the Baking Powder, & collect the money before paying us. You run no risk, as we pay the freight, & will trust you with the Baking Powder & Dishes, etc. We also give away 112 Piece Dinner Sets, Dress Skirts, Couches, Furniture, etc., for selling our goods. Address King Mfg. Co., 622 King Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

### BRIEF ANSWERS.

About Jonquills.—*The English Flower Garden* contains the following in regard to the distinguishing points of *Narcissus Jonquilla*:

"*Narcissus Jonquilla* is of the slender bush-like habit, and has from three to eight golden flowers at the apex of a scape, 15 inches to 18 inches in height. It may be easily distinguished from *N. odoreus* (Campenelle) which it mostly resembles, by its large-tubed flowers, the segments of the perianth being more slender and star-like. A double-flowered variety is grown, and so is a small, greenish-flowered form with pointed segments and six-lobed cup. It is best when planted near a wall, although it is perfectly hardy in deep, light soils."

Early Pinks.—To have early Carnation Pinks in the Spring sow seeds of the Border Carnations in May, and let them remain in the seed-bed until August, then pot firmly in five-inch pots, and encourage growth by watering and shading. Remove to the window as cold weather approaches, and toward winter set the plants in a cool, but frost-proof room, and keep the soil only moist enough to prevent wilting. In March begin watering and give a warmer place, and soon the clusters of buds will appear, and the plants will become masses of bloom.

Perennials in Winter.—Do not cover perennial plants with mulch in winter. They will smother. Where protection is needed place a board frame around the bed and lath over the frame, or cover with pine boughs. There are more plants killed by improper covering than by the frost.

### MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I have taken your Magazine for several years, and have gained more information about flowers from it than from two others that I take, and I am a great lover of flowers, although I am 74 years old.

San Joaquin Co., Cal., Mar. 18, 1901.

Z. J. F.

Mr. Park:—It seems almost useless for me to speak a word of praise for "Our Magazine" so many, more skilled in the culture of flowers than I am, find such valuable help. But, I want you to know that at least one person "ray down in Dixie enjoys every word printed therein."

Randolph Co., Ala.

Mrs. R. C. Stevens.



### FOLDING STANDS JONES PAT. And Adjustable Window Shelves FOR PLANTS.

Compact, Durable and Low in Price. If your dealer does not sell them, write for illustrated price list and we will make you a SPECIAL OFFER so as to introduce them to your neighbors. Address

M. D. JONES & CO.,  
71 Portland Street, Boston, Mass.

**LADIES** do plain needlework for us at home. We furnish materials and pay \$7 to \$10, per week. Send stamped envelope to **STANDARD CO.**, Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. Beaurd Rug 25c. Peony Poppy Seed 5c. by mail. Mrs. J. M. Mendenhall, Pleasanton, Alameda Co., Cal.

**\$8 Paid** Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

## Drunkenness Cured!

### Package Sent Free.



Any woman can cure her husband, son or brother of liquor drinking by secretly placing this remedy in his coffee, tea or food without his knowledge, as the remedy is entirely odorless and tasteless. Any good and faithful woman can wipe out this fearful evil and permanently stop the craving for liquor, as did Mrs. R. L. Townsend, Box 13, Swartz, La. For years she prayed to her husband to quit drinking, but finally found that it was impossible for him to do so with his own free will, as he was an inveterate drinker, and hearing of this remarkable cure she determined to try it. Mrs. Townsend says that before she gave her husband half a box of Milo Tablets he lost all desire for whiskey; the sight or odor of whiskey now makes him deathly sick. It is surely a wonderful discovery that cures a man without his knowledge or intention. Mrs. Townsend's word of gratitude is only one of the thousands in possession of this company. Any one who will send their name and address and a 2c. stamp to cover postage to the Milo Drug Co., 70 Milo Building, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by mail, sealed in plain wrapper, a free package of this wonderful remedy and full instructions how to cure the drink habit.

## EYESIGHT RESTORED.



A remarkable discovery whereby everyone afflicted with FAILING EYE SIGHT, BLINDNESS OR CATARACTS, can be permanently cured at home by mild medicines and without the use of the knife. 13,000 cases of eye diseases cured last year by Dr. Coffee's wonderful absorption treatment. An 80-page book "The New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye," sent free to all who write for it.

DR. W. O. COFFEE, 871 Good Bk., Des Moines, Ia.

**30c. saved!** One 10c. pk. of **BLUEX** makes a qt. of strong, clean bluing by dissolving 'n water. (40c. at Grocer's) **10c.** by mail. The **ROOKWOOD CO.**, Box 84b, Roxbury, Mass.

**Astrology** FREE. I tell your future, love, trouble and success. PROF. RAPEL, Binghamton, N. Y.

**AGENTS WANTED** to take subscriptions for **PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE**. Liberal cash terms. Address **GEO. W. PARK**, Publisher, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

## Have You Hay-Fever or Asthma?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-Fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the L. Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, are sending out large cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from Hay-fever or Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

## LADIES I Make Big Wages —AT HOME—

and you can readily do the same, for the work is pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. I have often made \$35 a day. Even your spare time is valuable. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending 2c stamp. MRS. A. H. WIGGINS, Box 23, Benton Harbor, Mich.



## LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE!

Control whom you wish. Make others love and obey you. Cures diseases. Makes fun by the hour. New and instantaneous method. Quick as a flash. YOU can learn it. Success sure. Mammoth illustrated LESSON and full particulars FREE! Send address at once. Prof. L. A. HARRISON, - JACKSON, MISS.

**LADIES:** Orange Lily is truly *Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills*. My own experience proves that *you cannot suffer long* if you use this wonderful remedy. It cures Painful Periods, Leucorrhoea, and all female troubles like magic. I will mail *one box free* to every sufferer who has never used it. MRS. H. P. FRETTER, Detroit, Mich.

**TEST PELVIC PINE CONES** for all cases of **BOX** rectal, prostatic or bladder disease. **FREE** ease and Complaints of Women. **Dr. FOOTE**, 129 East 28th St., N. Y.

## PILES

## CANCER

**CURED BY ABSORPTION.** No knife or plaster. Home treatment. Book free. T. M. Clarke, M.D., Springfield, Mass.



**THE NEW DUST PAN**.—Rapid Seller. Exclusive territory. Write for large catalogue, 50 other fast sellers, and how to get **Sample Outfit Free**. Richardson Mfg. Co., 2nd St., Bath, N.Y.

Mr. Park:—I have just been looking over back numbers of your nice little Magazine. I find I have over forty numbers, and when there is any trouble with our plants, or we don't know how to treat them, we just "look up" about them, and many a plant is saved.

Miss Leah N. Bedell.  
Caledonia Co., Vt., Apr. 15, 1901.

## DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 189, Kokomo, Ind.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—I thank you for the exchange privileges. I have received many beautiful plants through this medium, and will say to all of the floral friends,—“Don't hesitate if you want to exchange.” What if your letters are not all ways answered, or if you occasionally lose a valuable plant. I can speak from both sides of the question. I have written to exchange addresses, and have never received a reply. When my exchange appeared I fully understood the reason. It is almost impossible to answer every letter received, and I do not think it should be expected. If we offer nothing desirable in exchange, why should time and stamps be wasted telling us so, when a dignified silence will express it as well. I have sent valuable plants and received in return plants that either died on the way or were too withered to revive. I have, on the other hand, received such generous consignments in return for mine, that I felt ashamed of my inability to repay, and once a beautiful cluster of lily bulbs came, through some misadventure, I lost the sender's address, and so could not return the favor. However we consider it, we are gainers through the exchange column, and enjoy the pleasure of such good society (flowers), if they had willingly defrauded another to obtain them. If we are not satisfied at first, we can try again, and always make allowances, for most flower-lovers are also housekeepers with many responsibilities. I wish to extend special thanks to everyone of the band who sent me plants in exchange, and apologize to those whose courteous letters time and circumstances prevented my answering.

Mrs. A. N. Pearson.  
Rapides Co., La., February 8, 1901.

Mr. Park:—I want to tell you what a change your little Floral Magazine has brought about in my home, as I think you would be pleased to hear. I hardly remember now how I just happened to possess a copy of your Magazine, but it created in me a love for flowers, and despite the cows, hens and horses, I planted seeds, and finally got my husband interested enough to make me a flower bed, and a fence to protect it from my flower enemies—the cows, horses, hens and dogs. (I often wonder if other flower lovers have such troubles.) And now he seems as pleased with flowers as my boys do, and how much pleasure they give me I can never tell. I am very generous with my flowers, and send them to my neighbors and friends, and occasionally to God's House. Once my husband would call money spent for flowers wasted, but now he never says a word against it. I think my having a flower bed and plants in the windows has made him different in a way. I wish all homes knew the value of flowers. They surely have an influence over a coarse nature. I have proven it. And I wanted to tell you what good your little book did in *one* home. Wishing you every success in the future, I am your friend.

Norfolk Co., Mass., Mar. 4, 1901. Mrs. L.

Dear Mr. Park:—Last Sabbath I cut my Narcissus and Tulips and carried them to church. They were lovely. The Sunday before I carried Hyacinths, also sent some to a sick lady whose father died the Friday before, and was buried the next day, Monday. Those same Hyacinths she sent to the family for the funeral, not being able to go herself. Last Friday I carried some to a lady who has been shut in since the first of December. Those I carried to church I sent to the sick. So you see our Premium flowers do a great deal of good. I enjoy them very much, knowing others enjoy them also. Mrs. R. J. Bradley.

Tolland Co., Ct., March 25, 1901.

Dear Mr. Park:—Your welcome Magazine comes to our home every month, and we prize it very highly. With it come so many little hints in caring for our flowers. This is a land of flowers. It is called the Paradise of the Pacific, and surely it is rightly named. My Premium Primroses received from you last summer are fine. I never saw such foliage as they have. I keep them in the greenhouse, and it just suits them.

Mrs. J. Kuhns.  
Hilo, Hawaii, April 4, 1901.



## EXCHANGES.

**NOTICE.**—Each subscriber is allowed three lines one time in twelve months. Every exchange must be wholly floral. Insertion not guaranteed in any certain month. Right reserved to exclude any exchange, or cut it down as the exigencies of space demand. All lines over three must be paid for at advertising rates. All letters received should be answered in order to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Mrs. Mary E. Farlow, Quinine, N. C., has house plants to ex. for fancy-leaved Geraniums, Begonias; write that you have.

Mrs. L. L. Knox, Springfield, Colo., has five var. hardy Cacti seeds, roots of Bush Morning Glory, etc., to ex. for house plants, flower seeds and grape vines; write.

Mrs. E. Clearwaters, St. Bernice, Ind., has Cannas, Dahlias, Golden Glow, Sansevieria and water Hyacinths to ex. for hardy and house plants and bulbs; write.

Mrs. G. W. Snyder, Ottawa, Kans., Box 86 has a fine collection of flowering Jonquil bulbs to ex. for a Lily of the Valley and Double Roman Hyacinths.

Phebe J. Taylor, Indianola, Neb., will exchange Tiger Lily bulbs for any other variety of Lily; send, don't write.

Mrs. Lena Hilton, Crawley, La., has Cactus to ex. for bulbs, plants, or cuttings.

Mrs. Frances Heller, 1105 North Mulberry St., Muscatine, Iowa, has Canna roots or seeds to ex. for Yucca or any kind of Fern or Lily.

Mrs. H. N. Harding, Little Falls, Minn., will ex. Lady Washingtons, yellow Abutilon and Geraniums for Narcissus, Crocus or hardy Lily bulbs, etc.

Lydia Hagaman, Neshanic, N. Jersey, will ex. Fillera Palm and Acacia Lophantha for Fuchsias, Begonias and other house plants.

Miss Sarah Turley, Brandsville, Mo., will ex. Spirea Van Houtte, Roses, Pinks and Chrysanthemums for Tub. Begonias, Gloxinias choice plants, bulbs or shrubs.

Mrs. Jas. Fernley, 17 Powell St., Lowell, Mass., has Montbretia, Oxalis, Gladiolus, and Lilacs to ex. for double Dahlia other than pink; don't write, send in Oct.

Mrs. Wm. Lewis, 109 Marion St., Green Ridge, Scranton, Pa., has Dahlia bulbs and all colors Sw. Wm. roots to ex. for Clematis or Rhododendron roots, hardy pl'ts.

Mrs. Ada Cummings, Halsey, Ore., will ex. White Wax Lilies, Gladiolus and Tulip bulbs for rooted choice Roses or shrubs.

Mrs. J. A. Jones, Essex, Conn., will ex. five different kinds of Ivy Geraniums for choice Cacti, Old Man and other choice kinds; write.

Miss Lenna Randleman, Jefferson, Iowa, has double Hollyhock and Dianthus seed to ex. for Ageratum, Cosmos or other seeds.

Mrs. J. J. Anderson, 647 Bomdry St., Savannah, Ga., has fine and rare flowers to ex. for fine Cacti, succulents and native Cacti; write or send.

G. Greenbaum, 738 Orchard St., Zanesville, Ohio, has Iris, Tuberosa bulbets, Tiger Lilies, Oxalis and Madiera tubers to ex. for Cyclamen, Gloxinia, Hyac. bulbs; send.

Mary Eliss, Clarion, Pa., has Gloxinias, Cinerarias, Primroses, etc., to ex. for desirable bulbs, shrubs, herbs, Cacti, etc.; send list.

Mrs. E. J. Anderson, Somerville, New Jersey, will ex. Cacti, some grafted, for other Cacti not in her collection; send list.

Mrs. W. H. Townsend, Los Angeles, 1975 Vermont Ave., Cal., has Cal. Violets, Callas, Chrys'ms & Carna's to ex. for C. Myrtle, Jasmine, Cannas, Cacti, etc.; write.

Iva E. Gifford, Wyatt, W. Va., will ex. May Pinks, Golden Glow, Lilies, hardy Phlox, Iris, Geraniums, etc., for Lilies, Crocuses, Tulips, Hyacinths or Carnations.

S. Miller, 654-9th Ave., New York City, will ex. choice winter-flowering bulbs, plants and seeds for single winter-flowering Geraniums; send.

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# PLANTS, VINES AND SHRUBS.

Following is a list of the best Window Plants for flowers and foliage, also Vines, Shrubs and hardy herbaceous Perennials. The list is here given as a guide to persons wishing to buy. Small plants of these sorts can be had of many florists at 6 plants for 25 cents, 12 plants for 50 cent and 25 plants \$1.00 by mail, post-paid.

- |                            |                             |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Abutilon, Savitzii, var.   | Canna, A. Bouvier.          | Geranium, Maculata.        | Peperomia maculosa.           |
| Abelia rupestris.          | Golden Bedding.             | Gentiana Andrewsii.        | Arifolia, new.                |
| Acacia lophantha.          | Red Cloud.                  | Geum coccineum fl. pl.     | Petunia, double fringed.      |
| Acalypha Macaëana.         | Mixed.                      | Glechoma variegata.        | Perennial Pea, mixed.         |
| Sanderiana.                | Capsicum Celestial Pepper.  | Gloxinia, in variety.      | Phalaris arundinacea.         |
| Achania malvaviscus, red.  | Carnation, Margaret yellow  | Golden Rod.                | Phlox, perennial, Snowball.   |
| Achyranthus, red or yellow | " " Mixed-                  | Goodyera pubescens.        | Pine-apple Geranium (Sal-     |
| Linden, red foliage.       | " " White                   | Grevillea robusta.         | via robusta.)                 |
| Agathæa, Blue Paris Daisy. | Early Vienna, fl. pl.       | Helianthus tuberosa.       | Pink, Cyclops.                |
| Ageratum, blue.            | Grenadin fl. pl.            | Hemerocallis fulva.        | Old-fashioned.                |
| Allamand.                  | Carex Japonica.             | Flava, Lemon Lily.         | Picotee, mixed.               |
| Allium Moly.               | Caryopteris mastacanthus.   | Kwanso, Double.            | Plumbago, capensis alba.      |
| Roseum                     | Catalpa Kämpferi.           | Hepatica triloba.          | Capensis, blue.               |
| Althea, double.            | Celastrus scandens.         | Heterocentron, white.      | Polygonum cuspidatum.         |
| Blue.                      | Cestrum parqui.             | Hibiscus, Chinese, choice  | Pomegranate, Jas. Vick.       |
| Red.                       | Laurifolium.                | named, great variety.      | Primula Forbesi.              |
| Ampelopsis quinquefolia.   | Poeticus.                   | Crimson Eye, hardy.        | Primula Elatior.              |
| Alysum, double, white.     | Chelone barbata.            | Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy. | Floribunda.                   |
| Anemone, Japonica alba.    | Chrysanthemum in variety.   | Gold-leaved.               | Primula Veris, gold-laced.    |
| Anemone rubra.             | Cicuta Maculata.            | Hypericum moserianum.      | Primula sinensis, Giant       |
| Coronaria fl. pl.          | Cinnamon Vine.              | Iris, Germanica, mixed.    | Fringed, white, red, striped, |
| St. Brigid.                | Cineraria, Hybrida.         | Florentina, blue.          | etc. The best of winter       |
| Hortensis, scarlet.        | Maritima.                   | " Alba.                    | bloomers. Of easy culture.    |
| Pennsylvanica.             | Cissus, heterophylla.       | Iris, pumila.              | Ranunculus, French, mix'd.    |
| Angelonia grandiflora.     | Discolor.                   | Isolepis gracilis, grass.  | Persian, mixed.               |
| Anisophylla goldfussia.    | Clematis Virginiana.        | Ivy, German or Varior.     | Rivlinia humilis.             |
| Antemis, Chamomille.       | Paniculata.                 | English, hardy.            | Ribes aurea.                  |
| Aquilegia canadensis.      | Viticella.                  | Kenilworth, for baskets.   | Rocket, Sweet.                |
| Cerulea, blue.             | Clerodendron Balfouri.      | Jasminum gracilinum.       | Rose, in variety.             |
| Chrysantha, yellow.        | Coccoloba platyclada.       | Grand Duke.                | Empress of China.             |
| Glandulosa vera.           | Coleus, fancy-leaved.       | Grandiflorum.              | Wichuriana.                   |
| Arum cornutum.             | Golden Crown.               | Nudiflorum.                | Prairie climbing.             |
| Asclepias tuberosa.        | Fire Brand.                 | Revolutum.                 | Rudbeckia, bicolor superba.   |
| Incarnata.                 | Progress.                   | Pæties.                    | Ruellia Makoyanna.            |
| Asparagus Sprengeri.       | Leopard.                    | Justicia carnea, pink.     | Formosa.                      |
| Plumosus nanus.            | Coreopsis lanceolata.       | Coccinea, red.             | Russelia juncea.              |
| Verticillatus.             | Coronilla glauca.           | Kenilworth Ivy.            | Elegantissima, new.           |
| Balm, variegated.          | Crape Myrtle, pink.         | Kudzu Vine.                | Sage.                         |
| Basil, Sweet.              | Crassula cordata            | Lavender, fragrant.        | Sagittaria variabilis.        |
| Begonia alba compacta.     | Cuphea platycentra.         | Leonotis leonurus.         | Salvia Pfendrand.             |
| Argyrostigma picta.        | Zimpani.                    | Leucanthemum maximum.      | Salvia splendens, scarl       |
| Argentea guttata.          | Cyclamen Persicum.          | Libonia penrhosiensis.     | New Scarlet.                  |
| Bertha Chaterocher.        | Cyperus alternifolius.      | Lily of the Valley.        | Rutilans, new.                |
| Compa.                     | Cyrtipedium acule.          | Linum perenne, blue.       | Sassafras, officinalis.       |
| Decora.                    | Deutzia gracilis, shrub.    | Lobelia, Blue King.        | Saxifraga sarmetosa.          |
| Evasiana.                  | Crenata fl. pl.             | Barnard's Perpetual.       | Selaginella, moss-like.       |
| Foliosa.                   | Dielytra spectabilis.       | Lopesia rosea.             | Sansevieria Zeylanica.        |
| Fuchsoides coccinea.       | Digitalis, mixed.           | Lotus Scabæus.             | Schinus molle.                |
| Multiflora hybrida.        | Double Daisy, Ball of Snow. | Lophospermum scandens.     | Sedum, hardy, yellow.         |
| M. de Lesseps.             | Longfellow, pink.           | Lupin, Tree.               | Sedum, for baskets.           |
| Olbia.                     | Eleocampene, (Inula).       | Lysimachia, Moneywort.     | Maximowiczii, hardy.          |
| Pink Jewell.               | Eranthemum pulchellum.      | Mackaya bella.             | Senecio.                      |
| Pres. Carnot.              | Eucalyptus citriodora.      | Madeira Vine, started.     | Petasites, yellow winter      |
| Queen of Bedders.          | Globose.                    | Malva moschata.            | bloomer.                      |
| Rex, in variety.           | Euonymus Japonica aurea.    | Manettia bicolor.          | Smilax, Boston.               |
| Robusta.                   | Variegata, hardy.           | Mandevilla suaveolens.     | Snapdragon, Queen of the      |
| Rubra.                     | Eupatorium riparium.        | Marguerite Daisy.          | North.                        |
| Sandersonii.               | Euphorbia splendens.        | Matrimony Vine, hardy.     | Solanum Dulcamara, vine.      |
| Sanguinea.                 | Exochorda grandiflora.      | Matricaria capensis alba.  | Azureum.                      |
| Semperforens rosea.        | Fern, hardy in variety.     | Mexican Primrose.          | Scarfithanum.                 |
| Speculata.                 | Fern, Maidenhair.           | Mimulus, Musk Plant.       | Scutellaria pulchella.        |
| Souv. de Pres.Guillaume.   | Fern, tender in variety.    | Mint, hardy.               | Sparaxis, Peacock.            |
| Vittata alba.              | Fern, Boston.               | Mitchella repens.          | Spirea, Van Houtte.           |
| Vernon.                    | Ficus repens, for walls.    | Moneywort, for baskets.    | Spirea, Anthony Waterer.      |
| Weltoniensis, white.       | Porsythia viridissima.      | Montbretia crocosmiflora.  | Palmarosa japonica.           |
| " " Cut-leaved.            | Suspensa, slender.          | Myosotis, blue.            | Japonica (astilbe).           |
| " " Rubra.                 | Fuchsia, Black Prince.      | Nerine sarniense, Guern-   | Strobilanthus Dyerianus.      |
| Begonia, Tuberosus.        | Arabella Improved.          | sey Lily.                  | Sweet William, in sorts.      |
| Berberis Thunbergiana.     | Avalanche.                  | Nicotiana, Jasmine-scented | Tansy.                        |
| Bergamot, scarlet Monarda. | Monarch.                    | Sylvestris, sweet, new.    | Thyme, variegated.            |
| White-flowered.            | Mons. Thibit.               | "Old Bachelor," scented.   | Tradescantia variegata.       |
| Bignonia radicans.         | Fort.                       | "Old Man," scented, hardy. | Virginica.                    |
| Bougainvillea glabra.      | Oriflamme.                  | "Old Woman," scented.      | Zebrina.                      |
| Browallia elata, blue.     | Peasant Girl.               | "Old Maid."                | Tuberose, Double.             |
| Speciosa.                  | Puritan.                    | Oxalis arborea.            | Verbena, hardy, purp.         |
| Bryophyllum calycinum.     | Speciosa, winter-bloomer.   | Bowl, carmine.             | Veronica imperialis.          |
| Buddleia variabilis.       | Elm City.                   | Paulownia imperialis.      | Vinca, Hardy Blue.            |
| Buxus sempervivum.         | Little Prince.              | Pansy in variety.          | Rosea, rose.                  |
| Calla, Little Gem.         | Punkie (Day Lily).          | Parsley, moss-curl'd.      | Rosea alba, white.            |
| Calycarpa purpurea.        | Gardenia, Cape Jasmine.     | Peony, Chinese sorts.      | Violet, Lady Helen Camp.      |
| Calyctegia pubescens.      | Geranium, Single, Double    | Red, old-fashioned.        | Weigela rosea variegata.      |
| " sapientum.               | Bronze, in sorts.           | Pennisetum rupeellanum.    | Yucca filamentosa.            |
| Canna, Peachbloom.         | Seedlings.                  | Passiflora Scarlet Hybrid. |                               |

It is still time enough to get and start window plants for winter-blooming or to plant out vines, shrubs and perennials. Firm the soil well in potting or planting, water and shade till growth begins. Window plants should be placed in the window as cold weather approaches. Avoid frost. Get and start your window plants as early as possible. If delayed the work is not always satisfactory.